

## ENGLAND FORCED TO ENTER WAR TO PRESERVE POWER

Could Not Afford to Let Germany Crush France and Become More Strong.

London, Eng., Aug. 18.—The balance of European power is the object of the stupendous war now rending all Europe. Not sympathy with Serbia or Austria, not fraternal feeling for Slav or Teuton, not provisions of the Triple Alliance or the Triple Entente drew the great powers into titanic death struggle, but the threat of overturning of the balance of power.

Why did England declare war against Germany and send her troops to the continent and her fleets into the North sea and the Mediterranean to stand beside France and Russia against Germany and Austria-Hungary? That is a question which the British public and perhaps the people of the United States did not clearly understand in the heat of the moment, when the war began.

To Preserve Balance of Power. England did not bandy about the cause of little Serbia nor did Great Britain blindly follow the lead of France and Russia. England did not allow either her sympathies nor her diplomatic obligations to run away with her. She declared war to preserve the balance of power in Europe. That is the stake in this far reaching war that involves 17 million men of five great powers at a cost of approximately \$4,000,000 a day for a period of time that no man can estimate.

The full gravity of the present European situation cannot be appreciated unless it is clearly and definitely understood that in this great international conflagration, England could not, in her own most vital interest, afford to stand out.

It was not a matter of sympathy, of philanthropy or of international honor, as some of the talk in parliament might have indicated at the time England's action was being discussed, but a matter of self preservation.

To Control Europe. By the balance of power is meant the control of Europe. The object of Great Britain's foreign policy is to keep the great powers in equilibrium. The increased strength of the Triple Alliance, brought about by the enormous military and naval developments of Germany, forced the dual alliance of France and Russia. In the same way the rise of the United States as a world power, the entente cordiale between England and France, which, on being extended to Russia, resulted in the present triple entente.

The whole security of the British empire, economically, commercially, industrially, as well as in naval and military power, depends on the maintenance of the balance of power.

By balance of power is meant the equal, or as nearly equal as possible, distribution of power among the six great nations, such a distribution as has prevailed since 1878. Should any one nation become too powerful by the absorption of another state or group of small states, it would cause an over balance of power and Europe's equilibrium would be upset.

Germany Seized, Too. This it was that Germany, fearing the long threatened Pan-Slavic union, jumped into the conflict. Germany feared that Russia designed to unite all the Slav countries of the Balkans, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania and Montenegro into an empire, that joined with Russia, would give the Slavonic people an overwhelming advantage and upset the balance.

In a like manner, Russia, England and France feared that Austria-Hungary had designs on Serbia and other small Slav states of southeastern Europe and might annex them if she were victorious in the war. This would have given Austria and Germany too much of the balance of power and

## WARRING NATIONS HEMMED IN WITH FORTIFICATIONS

Three Distinct "Theaters of War" Are to Be Scenes of Great Battles.

London, Eng., Aug. 18.—Whether the great war now devastating all Europe is destined to last for years, as Napoleon predicted, or only for a matter of months, the military operations on land between England, France, Belgium, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro on one side, and Germany and Austria-Hungary on the other will take place in three "theaters of war," the western "theater" where England, France and Belgium will meet the hordes of Germany; the eastern theater, "theater" where up to now only the Russian and Austrian armies have been engaged, but where Russia may take a hand if her troops get by the German lines.

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## BEST AVAILABLE WAS CALLED UPON IN GREAT CRISIS

European Rulers Set Aside Figureheads to Put Best Men in Charge.

London, Eng., Aug. 18.—In this, the greatest and costliest war in the world's history, every one of the five powers already involved has placed at the head of its fighting forces, the best men available. Each ruler draws into the titanic struggle realizes that his government is in the throes of its greatest crisis and for that reason army and navy commanders were changed without regard for precedent and cabinet were shunted over night.

The rulers and commanders now directing the various belligerents follow: England. Ruler, King George V. Secretary of state for war, field marshal Lord Kitchener, hero of Khartoum. Chief lord of the admiralty, Winston Churchill.

Commander-in-chief of the land forces, field marshal Lord French. Chief naval commander, vice admiral Sir John Jellicoe. King George, of England, is nominally the head of the British navy, but he is taking no active part in the war. The prince of Wales was given the command of the British army, but has not been allowed to participate in any fighting.

France. Ruler, president Raymond Poincare. War minister, Theophile Delcasse, former special ambassador to Russia and a bitter enemy of Germany. Generalissimo of the army, Gen. Joffre. Chief naval commander, admiral de la Perriere.

As in England, the French ruler is technically the head of the fighting forces, but president Poincare will take no active part in the war. Ruler, Kaiser Wilhelm II, who is nominally always in the time of war actually in command of the army and navy. Minister of war, Gen. Von Falkenhayn. Minister of navy, admiral von Tirpitz.

Chief of staff of the army, count Julius von Moltke. Chief naval commander, admiral von Tirpitz. As in England, the German ruler, the Kaiser, is the real head of his army. Crown prince Frederick Wilhelm commanded one of the German regiments at Liege.

Russia. Ruler, czar Nicholas II, nominally commander-in-chief of the army. Minister of war, Gen. Sukhomlinoff. Minister of marine, admiral Grigorovich. Generalissimo of the army, grand duke Nicholas Nikolaevitch.

As in the case of Germany, czar Nicholas becomes the real head of the Russian army in time of war. He has said he would take the field in the operations against Germany. Grand duke Nicholas, commander of the Russian army in the field, while Gen. Sukhomlinoff, as war minister, is directing affairs in St. Petersburg.

Austria-Hungary. Ruler, emperor Francis Joseph, who is commander-in-chief of the army. Minister of war, Ritter von Krobatin. Minister of navy, admiral Hansa. Heads of the army, archduke Frederick, commander-in-chief, and Gen. von Hotendorff, chief of the general staff. Chief naval commander, admiral Horthy.

The aged emperor, Francis Joseph, as in Germany and Russia, is the head of the Austrian army, but he is so old and infirm that he delegates his task to archduke Frederick.

Serbia. Ruler, king Peter, commander-in-chief of the army. Actual commander-in-chief of the army, Gen. Boles Yankovitch. Best and least known. Perhaps the best known chieftain in the great international war drama is field marshal lord Kitchener, of England, war secretary of England, while it is safe to say the least known commander is Gen. Joffre, generalissimo of France. He is the youngest of the great French generals who compose the supreme council of war. Gen. Joffre is now at the front and when the French mobilization, now under way, is completed, he will have under him more than 1,000,000 officers and men ready to obey his bidding.

Gen. Sukhomlinoff, who finds himself as one of the heads of the Russian army in the great war is comparatively unknown. He served in neither the Chinese nor Japanese wars, being at that time commander of a staff and chiefly concerned with strategic work on the western frontier. Unlike most of his predecessors in the war office he is not a Slav, but a Russian and a Russian nationalist. He was called to the Russian cabinet by the czar to reorganize the army.

Count Julius von Moltke, chief of the general staff of the German army and by reason of that position, next to the Kaiser in the war, is the nephew of the great field marshal von Moltke. As his uncle was noted for his silence, the present count von Moltke is chiefly noted for his seriousness. He never smiles and is generally known as "Gloomy Moltke."

Archduke Frederick, to whom his uncle, emperor Francis Joseph, has conferred the command of the armies of Austria-Hungary, is the eldest brother or the queen mother of Spain and a grandson of that grandduke Charles, who was one of the heroes of the Napoleonic wars. Two other archdukes who are called upon to play important parts in the life war are archduke Leopold, Salvador, inspector general of Austria-Hungarian artillery, and archduke Eugene, who is in chief command of the landwehr of Austria and Hungary.

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## HALF THE WORLD IS NOW AT WAR; MORE LAND, PRIZE Colonies of Various Nations May Be Distributed Among Victors.

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London, Eng., Aug. 18.—More than one-half of the world and its people are involved in the great war now spreading over all Europe. That is not a broad statement or a glittering generality. Stupendous, stunning as it may appear at first glance, a study of statistics will show it to be a fact that over 50 per cent of the earth's area, land and sea, and slightly in excess of the world's population are directly concerned in the conflagration.

Half the World. Roughly, there are about 54,000,000 square miles of the world's land area. The powers now at war and their colonies occupy approximately 25,822,936 square miles, a trifle more than half the total. The seas of the world are controlled by the powers in about the same proportion as the land.

Whitaker's London Almanack estimates the world's total population in 1912 at 1,623,300,000 people. The warring powers and their colonies contain 888,482,310 people, considerably more than one-half.

Possibility of Conflict Everywhere. With so much of the world controlled by the warring nations, no grand division of the earth, no continent and none of the great oceans is without the real possibility of being the theatre ground for conflict between the nationals of the contending powers.

Least of the continents, Europe, since the time of Columbus, has extended its claims over the lands and populations everywhere until today its great government overshadows the greater share of the world's people as well as the lands.

Countries Involved. The countries now directly involved in the war hold these areas and populations: British empire, 13,522,712 square miles; 435,400,000 people. France and her colonies, 4,372,000 square miles; 81,800,000 people. Germany, 1,243,850 square miles; 60,000,000 people. Belgium and the Congo Free State, 11,800 square miles; 21,000,000 people. Austria-Hungary, 261,000 square miles; 51,200,000 people. Serbia, 2,451 square miles; 4,000,000 people.

Colonial Possessions. Germany has secured a foothold in Africa, which, on the whole, covers about one million square miles in the southern part of the continent. German East Africa and German West Africa. Between these two provinces, which are about equal in size, lies the great South African British empire. With Germany entirely eliminated, Africa, on the north coast of South America, would be far on the way toward being an English and French continent.

France at present holds more African territory than any other nation, aggregating more than four million square miles, or a greater area than that of the United States, with Alaska included. This French territory takes in most of the Sahara desert, Algeria in the north and a vast fertile area in the valleys of the Nile and the Niger.

Possessions of the British. Egypt is still nominally a dependency of the Turkish empire, but for all practical purposes both under Egypt and the Sudan provinces of England now join the British territories in East Africa, which includes a frontage of about four hundred miles on the Indian ocean. Thus the route is nearly all in British territory for the "Cape to Cairo" railroad.

In the very heart of tropical Africa lies the Congo Free State, with nearly a million square miles, nominally a Belgian holding. It touches British South Africa and also the British Sudan holdings. It requires no bold stretch of the imagination to conceive that the present great war may change the map of Africa to a considerable extent. When the peace council table at the peace conference in London is set, the map of the Congo Free State in her support of Belgium against Germany, might easily and that the sovereignty of the Congo Free State be entrusted to her.

France's Colonies. France might well be expected to assert to this, because her African holdings would likely be consolidated and considerably extended as the result of her participation in the war. With the Congo Free State in her possession Great Britain would then hold a great strip of Africa running almost the north and south from the Mediterranean to the Cape. She would control the interior lake region of the Dark Continent, whose vast bodies of navigable fresh water are fairly comparable to the Great Lakes of the United States; the Congo valley; the gold and diamond reefs of South Africa; and rich valley of the Nile.

The consolidated British empire in Africa, thus brought into being would exceed the British holdings in any other continent, not excepting Australia and the Dominion of Canada. If Germany should win, on the other hand, should Germany be the dictator in the peace terms at the end of the great struggle she would not only exact a large part of the French possessions in Africa. Besides the holdings in the Sahara, the Congo and the Niger valley, France owns the great island of Madagascar. It is not improbable that if Germany again, as in 1871, were in a position to force terms on France she would extort a "pound of flesh" in choice bits of French colonial possessions, rather than in money.

Holland's Big Colonies. One of the greatest colonizing powers of the world is Holland, whose empire in the East Indies covers about one million square miles. Holland still owns Borneo, which is nearly as large in area as France; Java, which though only about as large as Iowa, is one of the most densely populated regions in the world, numbering something like 20,000,000 inhabitants; Dutch Guiana, on the north coast of South America, which is about the size of Java, though having a much smaller population, and various islands and groups of islands in the South seas. Holland, Germany and England are about equal partners in the ownership of New Guinea, the second largest island in the world, lying north of Australia.

Though Holland has not declared war, the enumeration of her colonial possessions is important in this connection, for she has ordered the mobilization of her army and it is hard to see how, in the event of a prolongation of the big war, any European power with world interests can keep out of it.

War Department Official Now in England, Directs The Relief of Americans

London, Eng., Aug. 18.—Henry S. Breckinridge, assistant secretary of war in the United States, announced today his plans for the relief of stranded Americans in Europe.

London is to be the headquarters for the relief of Americans now on the continent. The cruisers Tennessee and North Carolina will convey them to the coast at Falmouth, moving from there to continental points whenever it is found necessary.

Mad. Daniel W. Keenham will direct the relief work from London with Capt. Harry P. Dalton assisting him. They will open offices in London and will devote their attention chiefly to obtaining reservations for Americans now in England and on the continent.

Major James A. Ryan is to direct the German relief.

Germany Would Pacify Belgium

Berlin, Germany, Aug. 18.—A pacific note to the Belgian government has been sent by Germany, intimating that since the Belgians had so brilliantly proved their honor in arms, the government after taking Brussels, would be willing to conclude any arrangement compatible with the struggle between France and Germany and would evacuate Belgium as soon as war conditions permitted.

The Belgian government at once replied with a refusal of the German proposition.

WARPLANE DESTROYED. FOUR AIRMEN KILLED

Paris, France, Aug. 18.—A German aeroplane has been destroyed in Russia near Samno and four German aviation officers have been killed, according to official announcement here today.

The Ecclair states that all the Carthian monks of military age who were expelled from France at the time that the law restricting religious association was adopted have entered the barracks at Grenoble and exchanged their white habit for their older uniform.

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WIDENESS ALL OTHERS

Proposals for Sheep. Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C. July 13, 1914. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the sealed envelope, "Sheep for Jicarilla Indians," and addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C. will be received at the Indian Office until 2 o'clock p. m. Thursday, August 27, 1914, for furnishing 8000 grade ewes and 200 pure bred, or approximately pure bred, mutton type rams, as per specifications, conditions to be observed by bidders, and which will be furnished upon application to the paper or periodical in which advertisement appears, the U. S. Indian Warehouse at Chicago, Ill.; Omaha, Neb.; St. Louis, Mo. and San Francisco, Cal. The Superintendent of the Jicarilla Indian School, Guano, N. M., Cito Sella, Commissioner.—Advertisement.

Dr. H. A. MAGRUDER Graduate Louisville, Ky., College, 1907. DENTIST. Established 1903. References—Ask Anyone. Union Clothing Co. Underneath the I DON'T WORK FOR NEGROES.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

The El Paso Herald was established in March, 1881. The El Paso Herald includes, by absorption and succession, The Daily News, The Telegraph, The Telegram, The Tribune, The Graphic, The Sun, The Advertiser, The Independent, The Journal, The Republican, The Bulletin.

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